





THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1835.

**Wool.**—A twaddling New York paper makes light of the statement we published a short time since, about the importation of wool, in the following paragraph:—

"Wool.—A Boston Jackson paper started a story a few days ago, that the manufacturers of that neighborhood had made up a purse for the purpose of importing 200,000 lbs of wool from England, which they intend to sell at a sacrifice, in order that under the influence of the sale they may go out and buy up the wool of the American farmers at very low prices. The New Bedford Gazette and our Commercial Advertiser have seconded the Jackson man, and given currency to the story. We know something about this business. The first demonstration was made here yesterday. A large parcel of wool just imported, was put up at auction, and several persons bid low prices, when behold, others bid higher, and the conspirators in dismay were obliged to see their wool sold at a profit instead of a great loss—and all the rest as it arrives will, we dare say, go off in the same way. So the wool-growers have escaped from that snare. A man must be a goose at manufacturing if he cannot make a better story than this about the 200,000 lbs of wool. It is all of a piece with the stories which were told in Tariff times about companies of Englishmen being formed to send goods to the United States for the purpose of sacrificing them. Neither the Old nor New Englanders put their money into such companies."

It will be perceived by this, that the system of breaking down the price of wool, by the combined efforts of manufacturers and importers, extends to New York. The importation here is to be more extensive than we before stated. We learn that about four hundred thousand dollars were raised for the purpose, and that one million of pounds of wool is expected—one parcel has already arrived. We think, with the New Yorker, that the wool-growers will take care of themselves; and the more readily for the information we have given. But this combined movement shows the value of the "American-system" principles, with certain sticklers for "home industry."

**U. S. Bank at Portsmouth.**—It is said that this Branch of the U. S. Bank has sold out all its debts, &c. to the Piscataqua Bank, and that the Branch is to be discontinued. Some years ago, it will be remembered, that great dissatisfaction arose among the Portsmouth people at the management of this Branch; and they made ineffectual representations on the subject to the parent Bank for redress. Since then they have redressed themselves, by abstaining from all business with the odious institution; and that for a period of years this Branch has been in consequence carried on at a loss to the Mother Bank. It would have been better if the people everywhere else had imitated the example of the people of Portsmouth, and refused all business intercourse with this oppressive monopoly.

We learn that the Hon. JOHN MILLS has accepted the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, and that he will enter upon the duties of his office about the tenth of May. There could not have been a selection made more acceptable to the public than that of Mr. MILLS.

**The Pirates.**—The Salem Mercury says our statement in relation to the money deposited by De Soto in the hands of the Governor of St. Thomas, is correct in the main, and adds—

"The letter was from Capt. Percival. The money was a bribe from De Soto to the Governor of St. Thomas. The matter came, in some way, to the knowledge of Capt. P. and on his giving the Governor to understand this, the latter offered him the money on condition that he would keep the affair a secret so that it should never reach the Court of Lisbon. The bribe was of course declined."

**The Weather** reminds us of an anecdote we heard some time since. A certain worthy landlady in the State of Maine, who had just moved into a new house, was exceedingly troubled by a long rain storm, which caused her customers to bring an abundance of mud into her house. One of them, in talking with her upon the subject, suggested that it would be a good plan to have each town regulate its own weather. This was a poser to the landlady, who, however, determined not to be outdone, after a little reflection replied, that in that case they should have no weather at all, for she was positive the town would never agree upon any subject.

The children, nine in number, who were burnt out by the late fire in Hanover street, were on Tuesday supplied with two suits of clothes each, by a Juvenile Sewing Society, aided by the contributions of benevolent ladies in the neighborhood.

A six-horse team from Woodstock (Vt.) overturned while crossing a small bridge near Brighton, yesterday, and two thirds of the freight was precipitated into the river, from which most of it was rescued in a damaged state.

The reader is advised to visit the painting of the Departure of the Israelites, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. If the show is not worth the money, we are no judge—it is the most magnificent affair we ever looked at.

**Rail Road Stock.**—We understand that the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation propose to create 2500 new shares of stock, amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars.

The most conspicuous word in Judge White's paper is "TRANSFER," which is a pretty good index to the Judge and his party—they are all transferable stock.

**Fire.**—Four buildings, including the printing office of the Censor, were destroyed by fire in Fredonia, (N. Y.) on Sunday morning.

The story of Capt. Read's treatment of Midshipman Wilson, is contradicted in the most positive terms.

**Carnival Frolic at Paris.**—Among those who attracted most attention was the handsome Milanese Prince Belgiojoso, with a showy carriage and train of torch-bearers, throwing bouquets of violets on the ladies. These were ill-naturedly returned with eggs from the windows of the Rue de Grammont and the Boulevards, when the Prince and his companions, having armed themselves with large sugar-plums, revenged themselves by breaking the windows of the house.

**Philosophy of Laughter.**—Much may be determined respecting the character of an individual by the tone and expression of his laughter. Self-esteem is indicated by a loud chuckling laugh, which seems to be a species of crowing over a supposed inferior. The smile which accompanies this kind of laughter is mingled with a supercilious expression on the brow, and a conceited curl of the under lip. A loud hoarse laugh always indicates coarseness of feeling, no less than vulgarity of breeding. Never expect sympathy from one of this kind of laughers. He may be generous and bold—he may fight for you, and defend you, but he cannot sympathize with any of the tender emotions of the heart. There are certain individuals who will not laugh on any occasion; who seem to bear continually in mind, that laughter is beneath their dignity. They will torture themselves to an agonizing extreme to refrain from laughing, lest they might be thought to be too easily pleased with a common joke. Such men are true combs, who will never do any thing better or worse than to make themselves ridiculous.

Some men make great use of laughter in conversation. They reply to the remarks of a companion by a peculiar laugh of approbation, which saves them the trouble of understanding or even of hearing the words of the speaker. This faculty of laughing out an answer is very convenient when one falls into the company of a prattler or a proser, to whom it is not convenient to give one's attention. It is a sort of algebraical method of replying to the conversation without listening to the speaker.

**Impostors.**—The present generation seem to have profited themselves but little by the foolish experience of their ancestors. Though they have dispensed with witchcraft, they do not fail to encourage every religious impostor who appears among them, with their faith and confidence. Probably, as many false Christs have appeared on earth, as there are years that have elapsed since the appearance of the true Messiah; and the majority of them have, undoubtedly, in their life-time enjoyed more honour than did the Redeemer himself while he lived. The infamous Matthias has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment. After his release from confinement, he will, if he follows the example of his predecessors, commence anew his career of imposture, and convert to his doctrines, hundreds of intelligent people, who are now wondering, that any living creature can be so infatuated as to believe in him.

The following is the substance of a ridiculous fiction invented by the biographers of Mohammed, who have colored it with more extravagance and minuteness of detail than we have ventured to narrate.

The Korish, wishing to confound him before the eyes of his fellow citizens, had challenged him to verify his claim by bringing the Moon from heaven in presence of the whole assembly. Mohammed accepted the proposal with confidence. At his command the sky was darkened at noon; when the obedient planet, though but five days old, appeared full orb'd, leaped from the firmament, and bounding through the air alighted on the summit of the Koaba, which it encircled by seven distinct revolutions. Turning to the prophet, it did him reverence, addressed him in very elegant Arabic, and pronounced a discourse in his praise, concluding with the formula of the Moslem creed. These salutations finished, it entered the right sleeve of his mantle, and made its exit by the left. Then descending from the collar of his robe to the fringe, it mounted into the air, separating into two halves. In this manner it resumed its station in the sky, the parts gradually uniting in one round and luminous orb, as before.

**A dishonest trick.**—We have heard of a young tin pedlar who boasted of the following performance.—Travelling with a load of notions in the western country he stopped at a farm house, the mistress of which was anxious to buy some of his wares for a daughter who was about to be married, and regretted that she had not, in the absence of her husband, daughter and two sons, the necessary money. Jonathan, however, drove a bargain with her, and took his pay in old pewter, &c. At the next house he found the daughter, to whom he sold a second supply, by keeping dark about the first. After leaving her, he went to the father, and each of the sons separately, and telling them that the good lady at home had sent him, he succeeded in selling them three more lots of tin—so that they found when they compared notes at night that they had purchased four times the quantity they wanted.

**The Athenians**, under Theseus, were the first to abandon the practice, formerly general among the Greeks, of going constantly armed, and who introduced a civil dress, in contradistinction to the military. According to Plutarch, Theseus coined money, which was rare in Greece two centuries after.

**An Ancient Greek Prince**, who wished to convey to an ally a message he dared not trust to paper, is said to have written the communication with an indelible stain upon the shaved head of a trasy slave, who, when his hair was sufficiently grown to hide the letters, was forthwith despatched on his embassy.

**The Three Furies** were the only Grecian deities who were supposed incapable of doing wrong. Of evil spirits, in the modern sense of the term, the Greeks appear to have had no idea. But such was the acknowledged imperfection of their Heaven, that Hesiod declares it to have been the office of the Fates and Furies to punish the transgressions of MEN and GODS.

**The inhabitants of the land of Natal** wear caps, or bonnets from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.—D'Israeli.

**The Court of Areopagus**, in Greece, is said to have been the first that ever decided upon life and death.

**Hocus Pocus** is from Hoc est corpus, used by the Priests in the service of the mass. My eye and Betty Martin's comes from Hei mihi Beata Martine.

**A Wedding Party.**—When Madame Pozzo di Borgo was married, in Paris, the Princess Bagnatone gave a fete which cost twenty thousand dollars.

Nobody believes that Mrs Butler's Journal, now published, is the original one—the substitute is a paltry affair, and not worth buying or reading.

## POLICE COURT.

**Cash vs. Character.**—Mr. John Simonds, a sober and discreet looking gentleman, about fifty years of age, who stated himself to be a farmer, took the stand to enter a complaint against Miss Jane H. Pratt, a handsome young lady, with whom he casually became acquainted on Tuesday evening, and whom he charged with having robbed him of forty-five dollars, yesterday morning. The sorrowful appearance of the unfortunate gentleman, evinced a considerable degree of churning among the sympathising worldlings outside the bar—as if losing \$45 was a circumstance to laugh at; and, strange to relate, the mirth of the spectators did not abate, when Mrs. Sophia Scott advanced her blooming countenance to the bar, and ascended the stand as a witness. Mrs. Scott threw a little light upon certain points, which Simonds, accidentally left in dubious obscurity. She said—

"I live in Belknap street, and last night, this lady and gentleman came to my house and passed themselves off for man and wife, and requested lodging; and, being as I naturally supposed, married—for your honor may well suppose, I should not have received them otherwise—I agreed to accommodate them. Well, as we got things arranged, says Mr. Simonds to me—'Mother, will you take care of my money till the morning,' and, after counting it, handed it over to me; with that, up spoke the lady that stands there, and says—'No, dear, don't let her have it—if you do, we shall never see it again. Let me have it, and I'll take care of it.' I gave it up, but not without letting her have a piece of my mind; and says I to her—'You know I'm no thief, and that I've often been trusted, by gentlemen, with as much as \$300 at a time, and no one ever insinuated the like of this before.' Well, in the morning I went into their room, before the gentleman was awake, and saw her sitting up in the bed, counting the money, and then put it into her bosom, dress herself, and clear out."

The next witness against Jane was a colored man to whom she confessed that she had "taken the money out of devilment, but thought Simonds well off, that she did not take all, as she had left him \$5.00 to pay his express home."

Jane had spent nearly all the money in purchasing several fashionable dresses, which she had in her bundle when arrested, but would not disclose where she bought them.

In defending herself, addressing Simonds, she only said—"You know you gave me the money." She was ordered to give bonds, for her appearance for trial at the Municipal Court, in the sum of \$390, and committed for the want thereof. The other witnesses and Simonds were also ordered to recognize to appear against her. Jane was rather fidgety during the examination; but Simonds behaved with enviable propriety and solemnity, and whatever the spectators might have thought of the affair, he evidently did not consider it a joke; and did not mean to be deterred by any weak notions of shame or delicacy, from exposing and bringing the criminal to justice—a degree of moral courage as rare as commendable.

**Municipal Court.**—Pursuant to previous arrangement, the Reverend Charles L. Cook, alias Doctor Cook, was put to the bar yesterday morning, for trial, upon the balance of the indictments found against him, for receiving stolen goods. He, however, retraced his former plea of "not guilty" on two of them, and pleaded guilty, and the County Attorney, in consequence, forbore pressing his arraignment upon the three remaining. He was then sentenced, as a common and notorious receiver, upon the three first indictments, to three days solitary confinement, and seven years hard labor in the State prison.

Previous to the announcement of the sentence, he addressed the Court with some tact and fluency, and sentimentally attributed his manifold moral defections and long continued aberration from the path of rectitude, to the circumstance, that he married a wife whom he did not love, in consequence of the urgent solicitations of his mother and sister. He was first a Congregational clergyman, and in the early portion of his ministerial career, acquired popularity enough to have his handsome face lithographed, and hung up in the parlors of the faithful of his flock. His "walk and conversation," however, soon became so unsuitable to his office, that he was regularly and publicly dismissed from the connexion, and recommended "to serve God in some other calling." This recommendation he followed by procuring a conditional license to preach Restorationism, but again conducted in such a manner as to incur the censure of the church, and he was again dismissed. Being thus a second time driven from the cure of souls, he commenced the cure of bodies, and opened an apothecary's shop in Broad street, where he employed young Baxter to compound his medicines, while he compounded Baxter's felonies.

He appeared but little disheartened by his sentence, and, after shaking hands with a friend or two, retired from the Court laughing.

**Sporting Extraordinary.**—A Philadelphia paper announces, with great gravity, that a gentleman in that city "is anxious to bet \$1000 against \$2000 that he will ride one hundred miles in ten successive hours." We should like to make a hundred bets of the same description, and could win one every day, with great ease, by paying one hundred dollars each day to the Southern Stage Company for carrying us to Hartford, (just 100 miles) by Express. The feat could be easily done, even over a bad road, and with ordinary horses, in nine hours. No wonder, then, this wise sportsman is "anxious" his bet should be taken. Mr. Osbaldeston, the celebrated English sportsman, once performed two hundred miles in eight hours and forty minutes.

**Gallantry.**—The Ladies of Auburn must be peculiarly attractive—they certainly are highly favored.—We find the following in the Auburn Patriot.—Troy Budget.

A CARD.—The ladies of Auburn, beg leave to apologize to the young gentlemen, for having so long neglected noticing their kindness in remaining without the first and second Presbyterian and Methodist Churches after their arrival; to assist (should their assistance be needed and acceptable) to pick up gloves, handkerchiefs, &c. or to notice any occurrence calculated to afford them amusement. As we do not wish to burden the gentlemen too much; we would propose that a committee be appointed from the several churches to attend to this business. Accordingly hereafter we shall consider those who remain around the doors of the Churches, as appointed to this most enviable elevation.

**The Steamboat McDonough**, from Portland, for Boston, with 125 passengers, put into Salem yesterday morning. She encountered the severe gale of Tuesday; lost two of her anchors, carried away one of her masts, which in falling broke an arm of one of the passengers into many pieces; and near Halfway Rock, her shaft broke, and she went with one wheel into Salem. Such a severe gale has not been experienced for many years. The passengers were so much alarmed for their safety that one of them offered \$1000 if the Captain would run the risk of going on a sand bank near Marblehead, but fortunately all have landed safe on terra firma.—\$109 were collected amongst the passengers for the unfortunate man who lost his arm.—Trans.

**Murder.**—A man was found on Washington Point shore on Wednesday morning last, with his head beat in, and other indications, which leave no doubt of his having been murdered. He appeared to be about 25 years of age, had on a red flannel shirt, and a pair of blue pantaloons, which were secured by a leather strap, buckled around him, in which were \$412 1-2 cents. He had a representation of a Ship stuck in his breast with India Ink—An Anchor above the left wrist—and the letters A. J.—just above the letters he had a Crucifix—and on his foot a Star. An inquest was held over the body, which rendered a verdict that he came to his death "by blows inflicted on the head by some person unknown." He appeared to have been overboard about 3 or 4 days.—Norfolk Beacon.

**Another Revolution in Mexico.**—Merchants' News Room, New York, April 27, 1835. [Correspondence of the Transcript.]—The ship Congress arrived this afternoon in 18 days from Vera Cruz, reports that a revolution had just broken out, and four States had already pronounced Gen. St. Anna's acts illegal, and had declared in favor of the Vice President. St. Anna was at Vera Cruz at the time, and immediately departed for the interior, to raise troops to proceed against the insurgents. The Congress sailed on the day the news was received at Vera Cruz, and from the state of things at that time, it was feared there would be a bloody war.

**The Comet**, which is to pay our earth a visit sometime in the month of November next, is known to have passed this way several times before. He first made himself known in the year 1682, and has visited us regularly about once in every seventy-five years since—that is, he has made us two visits, and it has been ascertained by MM. Damoiseau and Pontecoulant that he will call again on the 4th or 7th of November next; the difference of three days in their computations arises from their having employed different values for the masses of the planets.—Jeffersonian.

**Violent Storm.**—In the early part of last night a storm commenced with the wind N. East, which increased in violence until between eight and nine o'clock this forenoon, when it suddenly shifted to the opposite direction and continued to blow with unabated fury.—Torrents of rain fell during the night and morning, and a good deal of damage was done to vessels in the harbor, particularly those of a smaller size.—Jour. Com of Tuesday afternoon.

**Military Punishment.**—The Parochial Magazine, in an article on military punishment, in the number for the present month, recommends the following suggestion to the Horse Guards—"All soldiers, from the drummer to the field marshal, ought to be punished according to their respective ranks in the army; that is to say, the minimum of lashes to be given to the drummer, and the maximum to the field marshal."

No Lawyers are allowed to reside on the island of St. Helena; nor is a newspaper permitted to be printed there: an almanac every year being the only production of the press.

Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, announces in the newspapers of that state, that he is again a candidate for the chief magistracy.

**The Southern Mail** was behind hand yesterday.—It was brought by land all the way from New York in consequence of the storm, which was so severe as to delay the departure of the New Haven boats. It was anticipated by the arrival, via Providence.

An adjourned meeting of CARPENTERS, MASONS, and STONE-CUTTERS, was held on Monday evening last, at the Old Common Council Room, on the subject of the Hours of Labor, of which Mr. Levi Arbell was Chairman, and John Turner Secretary.

The following resolve was offered by Mr. J. Turner, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That on and after the first day of May next, we will labor but 10 hours for a day's work, nor will we require more than 10 hours of those who work for us.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wood, Turner, Preble, Harbert, Luther, Baldwin and Batchelder.

**NOTICE.**—The Democratic Republicans in the several towns, composing Congressional District No. 11, are requested to be represented in a Convention to be held at the Old Court House in Barnstable, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 6th of May next, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore for the nomination of President and Vice President.

Per order of the District Committee.

**MARRIED.** In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Streeter, Charles Gray to Sophia Hersey. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Motte, Theodore Thaxter to Rebecca (Joutman).

In South Reading, Ira D. Blanchard, of Missouri, to Mary Walton. In Newton, Nathan Craft to Serena Holten. In Raynham, on Sunday evening, Loriman G. Stevens, of South Boston, to Selma Hall, of R.

In New York, 23d inst, Rev. Mr. Coley Miron Winslow, missionary, from Ceylon, to Catharine Carman, of N. York, sister of Mrs. Scudder, of the Ceylon mission.

**DIED.** In Cornwall, Vt. 15th instant, suddenly, in his chair, Nathan Ingraham, 84.

In Hancock, Maine, Elijah Stratton, a revolutionary soldier, 72 years.

**IMPORTATIONS.** PORTO CABELLO.—Sch. Cohasset, at Vineyard—85 casks coffee—360 bags do—167 ox hides. ST. KITT'S.—Sch. Thomas and Jane—47 hhds molasses—6 hhds sugar. ARGYLE, N. S.—Sch. Diligence—400 barrels potatoes—12 cords wood—1500 lbs old copper—50 juniper knees. ST. JOHN, N. B.—2500 bushels salt. Sch. Sarah Jane—2370 bushels salt. WINDSOR, N. S.—Sch. Collector—60 tons plaster. Sch. Retrieve—90 tons plaster. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—Sch. William Walker—1700 bushels salt—600 lbs old copper.

**SHIP-NEWS—1835.** PORT OF BOSTON—APRIL 28, 1835.

**ARRIVED.** Brig Juniper, Procter, Surinam 1st inst. Cut away the foremast and stove about 30 casks molasses, prevent drifting, while at anchor off the Graves yesterday. Towed up by the steamer Boston. Br. sch. Win Walker, Smith, St. Andrews. Br. sch. Retrieve, Parker, Windsor. Br. sch. Union Jack, Hobbs, Arg. A fisherman, from the bay yesterday, reports having seen a bark, at anchor about 3 miles S.W. of Nahant, with fore and mainmasts gone.

**CLEARED.** Bark John Brouwer, Hubbs, Portland; brigs Paulina, Wilson, do; Dido, Cousins, Bangor; scis Hadassah, Covill, St. Thomas; Elephant, Kiffin, St. John, N. B. via Norfolk; Ad. Scudder, Henry, Dimon, and Jasper, Hobb, New York; Ad. Mont, Burgess, Bangor; Eagle, Hallett, Salem; sloop Lander, Nantucket.

Gloucester, April 27.—Sch. Helleport, Lewis, fm Boston, for Augusta, went ashore in Fresh Water Cove yesterday, and bilged. As it blew very heavy last night, it is supposed she was blown out of the harbor, and is supposed to be at the Point yesterday—could not be up, and put away for Salem.

At Valparaiso 21st Jan, ship Israel, Bangs, hence. At Milford 18th ult, ship Plymouth, Crocker, for Boston on or 12 ds. At Trinidad 11th inst, Ajax, Theobald, hence, just ar.

**SPOKEN.** Dec 21, lat 35 50 S, lon 230 W, ship Ganton, 48 days from Boston. 25th Jan, off Java Head, ship Tarquin, hence for Batavia. April 16, Palos, 4 days from Havana. In S Channel, brig Cazenove, Leghorn, for New York.

PORTLAND, April 26.—at Martha, Sawyer, Havana. Ch. Boston, Drinkwater, Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, April 27.—at Fair American, Bailey, Para. at 27th Jan, off Panama, ship Panama, for Colon. at 27th Jan, off Panama, ship Panama, for Colon. at 27th Jan, off Panama, ship Panama, for Colon.

**COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.**—We the undersigned, have formed a copartnership under the firm of GOTT, WILDER & CO, as makers of Piano Fortes. Being experienced in the business, we intend to make good instruments as are made in this city. We hope to receive the patronage of the public, and respectfully invite ladies and gentlemen to call at our establishment, Boylston street, near Washington street.

S. L. GOULD. B. L. WILDER. L. WILKINS. D. B. NEWHALL. Boston, April 28, 1835. (Tuning and repairing. Also, Instruments taken in exchange. 2w

**NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers under the firm of MASON & SWETT, was dissolved on the 27th inst. That Swett is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company. JOHN R. MASON. JOSEPH B. SWETT. April 30—St

**LAST BOSTON COMPANY.**—The Annual Meeting of the East Boston Company will be held at the Hotel in East Boston, on MONDAY, May 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. AMOS BINNEY, Clerk. eptm4

**EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. 122, FOR MAY.**—CONTENTS: Art. 1. Life and Poems of the Rev Geo. Crabbe.—2d. Antiquities de la Nubie.—3d. The Collected Poems of the late N. T. Carrington.—4th. An account of the present state of the Island of Puerto Rico.—5th. Statements as to the proceedings of the Committee for Charitable Compositions, selected from the Italian Poets with translations, by James Gladstone, Esq.—7th. Report of the First and Second Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, in 1831, and Oxford in 1832, including its proceedings, Recommendations and Transactions.—8th. Travels in Bokara, by Alexander Burns.—9th. Speech of Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter.—10th. The Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steam Navigation to India.—11th. On Church Property.—List of New Publications. Terms, 2s. 6d. per annum, when taken in connection with the London Quarterly, Foreign Quarterly and Westminster Reviews. This day published at the Periodical Depot, 127 Washington street, up stairs. B. E. HALE. ap30

**MORAL REFORMER.**—This day published by MORRIS, LIGHT & HORTON, 1 Cornhill, the 5th number of the Moral Reformer, for May. CONTENTS: May Day and May Morning.—The Hypo.—Opinion of Dr. Rush—Hints to Females.—2d.—Education of Boys.—Anatomy of the Human Heart.—3d.—Strong Beer Injurious.—Education of the Eyes.—Abuse of Condiments.—Reform needed in Churches.—A Compendious History of the Temperance Cause. BOSTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Triumph of Principle.—Female Temperance Meeting.—Noble Examples.—More Good News from Albany.—Total Abstinence Societies.—Hospitals—Ourselves and our Course.—Notes of Books. 3t ap30

**MAY MORNING.**—On the first day of May, the Cars for the accommodation of those who wish to make an excursion on that day, will leave Boston at 6 o'clock in the morning for Framingham, where breakfast will be prepared by Capt. Clark, for such persons as may desire it, and will return so as to arrive in Boston at a quarter past 9 o'clock, stopping at Newton and Needham. A train of cars will also leave Boston for Westborough, at 2 o'clock, and return at a quarter past 7.

The regular train will run as usual to Westborough, leaving Boston at half past 5 A. M. and half past 3 P. M. ap30

**MAY MORNING.**—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that breakfast will be prepared at his Hotel in Needham, on the morning of the first of May next, for those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish to make an excursion thus far on the Worcester Railroad. ap30—NATHAN F. CRAFTS.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—A young man twenty years of age, who has had four years experience in business in this city, and can give satisfactory reference, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in some wholesale establishment. Employment at present is more an object than compensation. A line addressed to Box No 98 Post Office will meet with immediate attention. ap30

**SITUATION WANTED.** by a young man (30 years of age) now in the country, as Agent or Superintendent of some manufacturing or any other incorporate establishment, where the emoluments of office will be adequate to the support of a small family. For capacity or any requisite qualification the best of reference can be produced. Apply to the Editor of the Post. 1f ap30

**CIDER.**—50 hhds superior Hartford Refined Cider for bottling, just received and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street. Also, 100 hhds do do for bottling. ap30

**HHH. STAVES.**—A M Red Oak Hdd Staves, landing per Flor del Mar, for sale by F. E. WHITE, No 22 Long wharf. is01

**LIVERPOOL SALT AFLOAT.**—250 hhds Coarse Liverpool Salt, for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, No 31 Commercial wharf. 8ap30

**ST. JOHNS, PORTO RICO.**—CASIMIRO DE CA PETILLO and JOHN O'KELLY, having united their establishments in St. Johns, P. R. will transact Commission Business under the firm of CA PETILLO & O'KELLY. Reference—Messrs B. C. CLARK & Co. Boston. "MOLLER & OPPENHEIMER, New York. "LAWSON & BRICE, Baltimore. \$istf—J5

**NEW CARPETS, &c.**—TABER & SMITH, No 57 Washington street, 4 doors north of Court street, have just received their SPRING GOODS, consisting of SUPER SAXONY, BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, COTTON and VENETIAN CARPETS. Also—English and French embossed TABLE CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, ROCKINGS, MATTINGS, STAIR RODS and EYES. Likewise, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS &c. m18 epistf

**SALT AND BAITS.**—900 hhds Cadiz Salt afloat, 100 hhds No 3 Mackerel, afloat, 50 do Clam Bait, 400 hhds St Ubes' Salt, in store, 200 do No 3 Sealed Herring. Apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, No 31 Commercial wharf. 1w18—ap25

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & J. D. PEARSON, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. HENRY PEARSON. J. D. PEARSON. Cambridgeport, April 15, 1835. 8w16

**FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.**—MRS. BIL- LINGS, respectfully informs her customers and the Ladies of Boston, that she has just received her assortment of Spring Fashions at No 52 Hanover street. 6p18

**CADIZ SALT.**—AFLOAT.—900 hhds, for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf. 6p18

**COGNAC BRANDY.**—12 half pipes Rochelle Brandy. Also—pipes Weesp Holland Gin—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co. 10 Long wharf. 618—ap24

**WHITE BEANS.**—100 bushels White Beans—for sale by BAXTER & DUTTON, No 34 Central wharf. 1stf a 2

**DRIED APPLES.**—3000 new Dried Apples—for sale by BAXTER & DUTTON, No 34 Central wharf. 1stf a 17

**SPRING GOODS.**—CHARLES W. FOSTER has received a general assortment of new French Goods which he offers for sale at No 15 Killy street. ep18w—ep18m5

**DEMJOHNS.**—5000 1, 3 & 5 gal. Demijohns, for sale by RALPH SMITH, 118 State st. ep18w—ap23







